



SAILING DIRECTIONS
FOR THE
CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF ENGLAND
AND FOR
A VOYAGE TO THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR.
(From a 15th Century MS.)

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CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF ENGLAND.

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(FROM A 15TH CENTURY MS.)

EDITED, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE MS.,

BY JAMES GAIRDNER,

OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE ;

And a Glossary

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CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF ENGLAND.

ACCOUNT OF THE MS.

AMONG the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum is a folio volume, No. 285 of that collection, "the greatest part of which", as we are informed in the catalogue, "formerly belonged to Sir John Paston, Knight, in the reign of Edward IV, and was copied for him by one William Ebesham, a scribe by profession". It consists of a number of short tracts, mostly relating to pageants, coronations, challenges, tournaments, and feats of arms. Chivalry was the great study and amusement of the age, and Sir John Paston shared in the general feeling. There are, however, two treatises of more considerable length; the one a translation of Vegetius' *De Re Militari*, the other Lydgate's poetical translation of Aristotle's *De Regimine Principum*. There is also the tract here printed for the first time, containing directions for the circumnavigation of England.

That the MS., or the greatest part of it, did, as the catalogue says, formerly belong to Sir John Paston, appears at first sight to rest on indisputable evidence. There can be no doubt about the antiquity of the handwriting, and that the greater part of the

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contents was written by William Ebesham, Sir John Paston's transcriber, of whose signature Sir John Fenn has given us a facsimile from one of the lost Paston letters.¹ Moreover, we have in that correspondence William Ebesham's bill, delivered to Sir John Paston, for transcribing a MS. of precisely similar character; and, further, we have the description of just such a MS. in a catalogue of Sir John Paston's books. What stronger evidence could reasonably be expected? Taking even the last point alone, how very exact is the following description in an inventory of books written either by Sir John Paston or by his brother after his death:—

“Memorandum, my boke off knyghthod and the man[er] off makyng off knyghts, off justs, off Tor[neaments,] ffyghtyng in lystys, paces holden by so[ldiers,] and chalenges, statuts off Weer, and *De Regim[ine Principum].*”

Valet,

...”²

Nothing could well tally more closely than this with the contents of the Lansdowne volume. And, as if to close the door to any other surmise, the catalogue states that three of the smaller articles in this volume are in Sir John Paston's handwriting, whose signature is attached to one of them at folio 42.

Nevertheless, the case is not quite so complete as this seemingly invincible evidence would make it. In the first place, the statement about Sir John Paston's hand and signature is wrong. The name of Sir John Paston does indeed occur at the end of one

¹ Fenn's *Original Letters*, vol. ii, plate v, No. 20.

² *Paston Letters* (new edition), iii, 301.

article, but it is certainly not a signature, nor is there any handwriting in the volume which bears the least resemblance either to that of the Sir John Paston who died in Edward IV's time, or to that of his brother John, who was knighted after him, in the days of Henry VII. This the compiler of the catalogue would probably have discovered if he had been able to examine any of the original Paston letters for comparison. But in those days they were not accessible, and his surmise, though natural, turns out to be unfounded. All that can be said is that an article written in a different hand from Ebesham's is subscribed with the words, "Quod Sir Jhon Paston", whatever that subscription may imply.

Then, as regards the notices supposed to refer to this volume in the Paston Letters. There is no doubt whatever that several of the treatises contained in this volume were actually transcribed for the first Sir John Paston by the hand of William Ebesham; for, among the documents printed by Fenn, is Ebesham's own bill for transcribing these treatises among other things.¹ The items of this account are a somewhat singular mixture of law and literature;—first, "A litill booke of Pheesyk", for transcribing which the charge is twenty pence; then, some privy seals and depositions of witnesses, some on parchment and some on paper. But the entries which concern our purpose are those at the end of the document, which are as follows :

¹ See *Paston Letters*, vol. ii, No. 596 (new edition), or in Fenn's edition, vol. ii, Letter xxiv.

- “Item, as to the Grete Booke—First, for wryt-
yng of the Coronacion, and other tretys of
Knyghthode, in that quaire which conteyneth a
xiiij levis and more, ij^d. a lef ijs. ij^d.
“Item for the tretys of Werre in iiij books,
which conteyneth lx levis after ij^d. a leaff xs.
“Item, for *Othea* pistill, which conteyneth
xliij leves vijs. ij^d.
“Item, for the Chalengs, and the Acts of
Armes, which is xxviiij^{ti}. lefs iijs. viij^d.
“Item for *De Regimine Principum*, which con-
teyneth xlv^{ti}. leves, after a peny a leef, which is
right wele worth ijs. ix^d.
“Item, for Rubrissheyng of all the booke iijs. iiij^d.”

If “the Grete Booke” comprised all the articles mentioned in these different items¹ it certainly bore a wonderful resemblance to the Lansdowne volume, and much certainly might be said in favour of their identity; but there are difficulties in the way. Of these five consecutive items four do indeed correspond in character and substance with different portions of the volume, and in two of these cases the number of leaves which the tract actually occupies is precisely what is stated in the account. But it is

¹ There can be little doubt that this is implied; for the writer acknowledges he had been paid some of the items in his bill, and it is the “Grete Booke” for which he specially demands payment in the accompanying letter. Moreover, though his arithmetic is a little unsatisfactory, it appears that the sum remaining due to him was 41s. 1d., of which, as we may infer from the note added to the amount, the principal part was for the “Grete Booke”. Indeed, his charge for this, if I do not misread, is 27 shillings (“unde pro magno libro scripto, xxvij (*sic*), cum diu’ chal”; which last expression evidently means *cum diversis chalengis*, not *cum diurnali challengiorum*, as I suggested in a foot-note in the *Paston Letters*).

singular, to say the least, that the order in which they stand in the MS. is different from that of the account. Moreover, the “tretys of Werre”, in four books, covers not sixty leaves, but only fifty-three, and a quarter of a page more. Also the treatise *De Regimine Principum* occupies, not forty-five leaves, but only forty-four; and, further, there is nothing in the volume corresponding to “*Othea pistill*”. That expression we know denotes a treatise upon Wisdom. The Greek invocation $\Omega \theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ had been converted by the ignorance of the Middle Ages into a proper name, and we meet with this divinity addressed in one poem:—

“*Othea*, of prudence named goddesse.”¹

But nothing like a treatise on Wisdom filling forty-three leaves of paper can be found in the Lansdowne volume; and, if this be altogether a separate treatise, how comes it to be thus inserted in the account among items which are distinctly portions of the “Grete Booke”? Nor do our difficulties end even here; for, surely, in his charges for transcribing the book Ebesham might have been expected to follow the order of the contents of the book itself. But, after “the Coronacion and other tretys of knighthode” which undoubtedly stand first in the volume, he goes on to notice “the tretys of Werre”, which begins at f. 83,² before the Challenges and Acts of Arms

¹ *Third Report of the Historical MSS. Commission*, p. 188.

² I follow the original contemporary foliation, in Roman figures, which, it is to be regretted, any one ever attempted to supersede, though it might have been supplemented by modern figures where it is discontinued.

which form the second portion of the volume beginning at f. 14. And it must not be supposed that the contents have been bound up in later times in a different order from that in which they originally stood; for the leaves are numbered in a contemporary hand from leaf 1 to 86, and though for a few pages this foliation (strangely enough) is dropped, it is resumed quite correctly at folio 100, and goes on to 144 in the same original hand, after which it is continued in antique numerals, but in a more modern hand, as far as f. 155. If, therefore, this MS. be the "Grete Book", referred to by Ebesham in his account, it is certain that he cited the contents in a wrong order, made two slips as to the number of leaves each article occupied, and entered one charge for a treatise not in the book at all among those which really do belong to it.

Such an amount of error is scarcely conceivable in a bill so methodically drawn up, even though the writer was, as he himself says, at the time driven to live in sanctuary to escape his creditors. Yet, it is not altogether impossible, Ebesham may have written out the items only from memory and put things down in a wrong order. There is, however, another theory which, I am inclined to think, will account more satisfactorily for these discrepancies. A professional transcriber, no doubt, copied and recopied the same treatises often for various customers, and though the contents are very much the same there is nothing positively to show that the Lansdowne volume was Sir John Paston's copy of the "Grete

Booke" at all. On the contrary, the expression, "Quod Sir Jhon Paston", strikes me, upon reflection, as if it might fairly imply that the article to which it is appended was an extract from one of Sir John Paston's MSS., taken by his permission, and that these words were added to verify the authority.

What is known of the history of the volume seems rather to suggest that it was compiled for the use of an officer of arms. The earliest owner of it, whose name we can positively ascertain, was Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Garter, in whose handwriting, as Sir F. Madden believed, some of the later entries are written, and whose initials, "T. Wr.", may be seen on the first leaf. Now, Sir Thomas lived within a generation certainly of the first owner of all, for he died in 1534; and, after his day it passed through the hands of a long line of heralds, bequeathed apparently from one to another as an official heirloom. As stated in the catalogue, "it appears to have been in the possession of Sir Gilbert Dethick, and his son Sir William Dethick, Garter King-at-Arms, and afterwards became the property of Richard Saint George, Clarencieux". The notices of its further descent are here a little interrupted. Richard, or rather Sir Richard Saint George, the friend of Camden, Spelman, and Sir Robert Cotton, was the father of a line of heralds extending to the days of George I, and we may reasonably believe that it must have remained in his family at least for a generation or two. But the next person, in whose possession we find evidence that it existed, is Sir Joseph

Jekyll, Master of the Rolls in the reign of George I and II. From him, however, it again passed into the possession of a herald, the industrious antiquary Oldys, who made considerable use of it in his article on Caxton in the *Biographia Britannica*. After his death it was, doubtless, acquired by the first marquis of Lansdowne, and thus became a portion of the Lansdowne library, now in the British Museum.

So much for the history of a MS., the general contents of which possess an interest for the historian and the antiquary quite apart from that of the one brief article here edited for the Hakluyt Society. It only remains to say that that article is written in the clear business-like hand of William Ebesham, and though the punctuation is defective, and the spelling, of course, not more uniform than that of the very best penmen of the age, there is not a single letter throughout which is either illegible or uncertain, except where combinations occur of the letters *m*, *n*, *u*, and *i*. These letters, as every one knows who is at all familiar with the handwritings of the period, were invariably expressed, when in the middle of a word, merely by a number of upright strokes called *minums*; no difference whatever was made in the formation of the letters *n* and *u*, and the *i*'s had no dots to distinguish them. Hence, ambiguities may occur occasionally as to the spelling of proper names, only known to us through a unique mediæval MS. like the present.

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BERWIK lieth south and north of Golden stonys, the Ilonde and Berwik haven lien west north west and Est South est. And fro Vamborough to the poynt of the Ilond the cours lieth north and South. And beware of the golde stonys it folowith North north west, and quarter tide be owte fro Tilmouth to Fenyn Ilonde the cours is North northwest and South South est. And Tilmouth is tide north est and South west betwene the hedelonde and houndeclif fote the cours is northwest and southest. And it flowith west southwest and Est northeast. And at Whitevies half and fro Houndeclif fote to Humbre the cours is south est and be south, northwest and by north. Fro Leyrnes to the Hedelonde the cours is north northwest and south south est, at the Hedelonde the streme settith North West and Southest, and it flowith on the londe of Holdernes northeast, and quarter tide in the faire way, and at Hedelonde quarter tide and half. And yif ye go from Leirnes to the Shelde ye shall goo Est Southest for to go cleene of Resande and by South. And yif ye have an ebbe go southest and by Est. And yif ye go fro the sponne to the shelde, and that the wynde be at Northwest your cours is Southest till ye be passid Welbank. And in well it flowith est and west, And there goeth half streme undir Rothir. And at the shelde it flowith on the londe West north west and half streme undir Rothir by the londe till ye come to Winterbornes. And from Wyntirburnes till ye coome to

Cukle rode it flowith on the londe northwest and quarter tide and half quarter undir Rothir. And yif ye goo fro the shelde to the Holmes, and it be in the nyght, ye shall go but xvij fadome fro the coste till the gesse that ye be past Limber¹ and Urry, and to the estermare cours till ye come to xiiij fadome. And go your cours South southeast till ye be passid the Holmes, but the moost wisdome is to abide till it be day. From Kirkleholmys to Orfordnesse and the wynde be on the londe saile your way is south and by west it flowith on the londe south southeast, and at the Holmys hede quarter tide, fro Orfordnesse to Orwell waynys the cours is southwest and it flowith south southeast. And in Orwell haven within the weris south and north, and yif ye go oute of Orwell waynys to the Nasse ye must go south west fro the Nasse to the merkis of the spetis your cours is west south-west, and it flowith south, and by Est bring your markis to gidre that the parisshe steeple be owte by est. the abbey of Seint Hosies. than go your cours on the spetis south till ye come to x. ffadome or xij. than go your cours with the horse shoo south southwest, and yif it be on flode come not by in viij. ffadome, and that shall bryng you to a xj. or xij. ffadome, than go your cours in to Temesse with the grene bank west southwest, and at the hors shoo it flowith south and north, and oute of Orwell waynys for to goo oute at the slade your cours is est southeast, for cause of the rigge and the Rokkis, till ye com till xv. ffadome depe and for the long sande than ye may goo south southeast till ye come to xvij. or xvij. ffadome depe. than must ye go south a glas or two by cause of the Rokke. than goo south southwest, and seke up Tenet, and seke up vj. ffadome on the brakis. than go your cours south it is your fairway, and at the Knak, in the Kentisse See it flowith south, and at the northhede of Godewyn the streme renneth to the south south west, and it flowith from Tenet unto Wiet on both sides on the maylaunde south southeast, at Sand-

¹ The name may be read either Limber or Lunber.

wiche at Davyes gate south and in the Doownys goth half tide under Rothir and yif ye Ride in the Doowns and will go into Sandwiche haven Rere it by turnyng wynde at an est south of the moone, and yif it be a flowyng wynd ye may abide the lenger, and yif ye be bounde to Caleis haven and Ride in the Doowns, and the wynde be west south west, ye must Rere at a North north est moone and gete you into your merkis. the steple into the fan, than go your cours Est south-est ovir and aftir your wynde and your tide serve your cours. And loke ye seeke Caleis haven at a south southeest mone or els at a South and by est. And yif ye turne in the Downes come not nere Godwyn than ix. fadome ne not nere the brakis than v. fadome. Fro Seint Margret steyers and ye will go with Dengenes, your best way is south south west and seke you xvij. fadome depe be twene seint Margaret steyers and Dengenesse goeth half tide, and fro Dengenes to Hildimes your cours is Est and West Dengenes. and the watir of Sowm lyeth est south est and west north west, Dengenes and depe southeest and by est Northwest and by west, Dengenes and ye have xx^{ti}. fadome depe. Westsouthwest and est north est that is your cours along the see, and at Dengenes is half and half quarter tide and south unto Hastyngis half tide as by cheffe quarter tide Be chif and Depe south est and northwest. Bechif and the Seyn hede south and north, the Ile of Arundele and Strotarde south southeest and north northwest the Seyne hede and Wolneshorde¹ south est and northwest Berfletnes and Wolneshorde south southeest and north north west The Chapell of Hoggis and the Nedles south and north. the Hagge be est Rokesnes and Wolneshorde south and by west north and by est Wolneshorde and Garnesey southe southwest and quarter tide at Wolneshorde. Fro Wolneshorde unto the Ligge of Seint Elenes is half tide undir Rothir. And from Seint Elenes to Chakkeshorde is half tide

¹ The name may be Wolveshorde, as there is no difference in fifteenth century writing between the letters *n* and *u*, and the latter continually stands for *v*.

and a south moone makith high watir within Wiet the nedlis and the forne lieth south west, and by west north est and by est the nedlis and Cornelande est and west. At the nedlis it flowith south est and by south fro the nedles to Portlonde the cours is west south west and est north est and the Polketh in haven it flowith northwest and southeast, and in the fairway south southeast and north northwest. At Waymouth within havyn Est and West at the Bill at Portlonde south south est and north northwest, the Seyne hede at Portlonde and Garnesey south and north, Seyne hede and the hawode be west Dertmouth est and by south west and be north Abottysbury and the forne lieth norhest and south west Portlande and bery land is est and by north west and be south. bery laund and the Stert west south west and Est norhest, betwene Portlande and the Stert ever (?)¹ havyn is tide est and west betwene Bery londe and the Londis ende of Englonde there is half tide. In the fairway betwene the Start and Lisart the cours is est and west. And beware of the hidre stonys. All the havens be full at a west south west moone betwene the Start and Lisart, the Londis ende and Lisard lieth est southeast and west northe west. At the Londis ende lieth Raynoldis stone. A litill birth of but xi fadom shall lede you all be owten hym and south south west of the Landes ende lieth the gulf, the langshippis and the landende lien north northwest and south southeast. And flowith west southwest and half tide undre Rothir by londre but none the long shippis and seint mary Sande of Cille lieth west south west and est northeast Seint Mary of Cille and Uschante lien northwest and by north south est and by south Cille and the seyne lien south southeast and north northwest the seyne and Husehaunt lieth south and north Husehaunt and the pople hope lien north and by west south and be est Husehaunt and Lisard north and south, Lisarde and seint

¹ *Ever* or *cuer*. The reading may be "Sterteuer" intended to be read as one word, though written like two.

Mary sande of Cille est and west but beware the gulf. Saint mary sande and the forne northwest and southeest the forne and the poplehope north northwest and south southeest the forne and lisard north and by west south and by est. the forne and the grey be est. Falmouth north and south. the forne and the Ram hede south southwest and north north est, huschaunt and the Ram hede northeast and by north southwest and by south, be forne and beryloude north est and by north south west and be south, the start and baspalis north and south, baspalis and the Ramhede north and by este South and by west, Garnesey and the hey wode be west Dertmouth west north west and est southeest. In spayne and bretayne this is the cours and the tide. fro Seint Maluys unto baspalis the cours is est northeast and west south west, and open of baspalis lieth the langas it flowith Est and west on the cooste. the Langas and the estbrigge lye south and by west northeast and by Est till ye come into your fairway yif ye be bounde Estwarde ye shall go north est, and yif ye be bounde westwarde ye shall go west southwest till ye com ayenst the forne. At the forne goth half tide betwene Huschaunt and thee forne the Cours of the Chanell of Seint Mathuys and ye go withoute the bradreth ye must go for to go elene of all daungers your cours is south and by est north and by west, but wynde makith cours. And at Seynt Mathens it flowith Est north est and south southwest. At the forlande of fontenes it flowith southwest and northeast, but a man that ridith in the way of odierene at an ankre, he may begyn to rere at an est southeest moone for to turne And the wynde be at the north est or hou so evir it be fro the foreloude of fontenes to the straitis of Marrok. A south west mone makith hiest watir by the see coste, and in the updraughtis it dooth not so the foreloude of fontenes and penmarke lieu north west and southeest And Penmark and the saine north west and be west south est and be est the saine and by Huschaunt north and south Penmarke And be like west

north west and est south est, beware of Vas glenaunt the streeme settith southwest and north est go fro the saine southeast and by est, and ye bee in lx. fadome depe and x and ye shall fall with eleron, than go your cours with the pelehede south est and by south and ye be in xij. fadome depe, And than shall lede you w^toute the poullis. Fro the Pelis ye must go est north est till ye be above the piper, than go est and by north for cause of the horshoo. And than ye may go from opyn on the blake shore est southeast till ye come as high in geronde as talamont, for the groundes on the southir side lyen ferr oute, and arne shore too, for ye may come no nere them than vij. fadome. And when ye come anens talamont ye shall go with Castillion south south est And beware of the mydill grounde use and be lile lier south est and northwest be like and the pekelerre lyen west northwest and est south est the tutport and the pelis lyen west northwest and est southeast the pelis and the borugh of baion south and north. go fro the pelis of Amians west southwest, And go clene of all the coste of Spayne and ye shall come by Siete of Cap' fenestre all high up use and macheschaco southeast and by south northwest and be north belille and saint Tony south and north. belille and saint Andrews north and by est south And by west belille and Ortingere southwest and by south north est and by north Belille and the Cap' fenister southwest and by west north est and by est the saine and the bokowe of Vaion south est and northwest Maschechaco and Sayne southeast and by south northwest and be north the sayne and saint Tony south south est and north northwest, Saint Andrews And the Seyne north and by west south and by Est Saint Sebastians and the saine south and north. Ortinger and Huschaunt south south west and north northeast the forelonde of fontenes and the cap' Fenistre northeast and south west be ware of the saine fro the bokowe of bayon to the cap fenistre the fair way is est and west, the cap fenistre and the berlinge south

and north the birlingis and the Rokkes seynter south south est and north northwest cape saint Vincent and cape saint marie est and by south west and by north cape saint Marie and Caleis maly southeast and by est north west and by west Calus and the River of civell south est and by south north west and by north, Cape saint marie and the straitis south est and northwest the straites est north est and west southwest, Cape fenister and mews nesse north and by west south and by est Cape fenister and clere in Irlonde north and South cape fenistre and cille north north est and south south west clere and the bokowe of baion southeast and northwest clere and saint Tony in Spayne north north west and southe southeast clere and Ortingere north and by west south and by est clere and the saine est southeast and west northwest clere and cille south est and northwest, cille and the holde hede of Hinderfforde south yest and by est north west and by west A newe cours and tide betwene Englonde and Irlonde the Londis end and the holde hede of Hinderfforde west north west and est southeast shipmanhede of cille and the seven stonys southeast and northeast, the long shippis and the vij. stonys est and west the Londis ende and the Yokelis north west and southeast the Londis ende and the toure of Watirfforde north northwest and south south est, the toure of Watirfforde and the toure of Velafade north and south, the Londis ende and saltais north and by west south and by est Tuskarde and long shippis north and south freston herde and smal of skidwale north and by est south and by west Frestonhorde and saint Thomas forlande on the west side of Milfforde north north est and soth south west, est and west it flowith within the havyn and half streame vnder Rothir and w^toute it renneth north est and southwest, shipmanhede and mylfford north est and by north south west and by south. Shipmanhede and Loday north est and southwest. And be ware of the vij. stonys Frestonhorde and Loday north est and by north south west and by south. Loday and Calday

north and south. fro the Londis ende to Loday it flowith west southwest and est northeast fro Loday to the Holmys est and by north west and by south be ware of Iron groundis and of your stremes of flode for they sitten north est on the Iron groundis. And on ebbe spare not to goo for the streemys of Briggewatir sit west norwest. And beware of Columsonde it flowith fro Loday to the Holmys est and west and fro the Holmys for to go clene of the Wasshe groundis and of Longbors the cours is north. And ye come on ebbe and sith go est and north est with Portis hede but yif ye have a quarter tide at the flat holme ye may goo est north est or est and by south and go ovir Langborde with Ketils wode with a gode ship, for ye shall have iij. fadome on the sonde or more by that ye come there betwene the holmys and Ketilsworde and Portishede it flowith west, and by north est and by south at Kyngrode it flowith est and west. And set on no lesse watir above the holmys than xij. fadome at the leest, Seint Thomas forlonde and stalmay lieth north-west and southeast. All that see betwene Irlonde and Walis goth half tide under Rothir, loday and the old hede of Hindilforde lye west and by north and est and by south. And yif ye be bounde¹

go west northwest. And ye shall go clene of Kidwall and small and ye have any ebbe the streme settith north north est and south southwest. And there is half tide undir Rothir for it flowith on londe est and west, fro tuscarde to the olde hede of Hindilforde to Clere in Irlonde the cours is west and by south est and by north, Clere and mews nesse and thursay north west and southeast, thursay and the lewe north northwest and south southeast, the sowde of blaskay lye north and south, blaskay and the Ackiles north and south. Blaskay and the stakis of Connothe north north-est and South southwest, but thou must go north and by est for a Rokke the stakis of Romney. And the Londes end of

¹ Here half a line is left blank in the original MS.

Irlonde north northeſt and ſouth ſouthweſt. And ſo thou muſt go to the Ilande of Torre the ſtakis of Conney and ſouthweſt and northeſt. And fro the ſtakis of Conney to the legge of Rabyn the cours is weſt ſouthweſt and eſt north eſt, the ſonde and the forelonde be eſt Loſwill lieth weſt ſouthweſt and eſt north eſt, but be ware of the Rokke in the Bay of Loſwill. Fro the forlonde of Loſwill to Donsmares hede the cours is weſt north weſt and eſt ſoutheſt, the ſounde of Ranſeynes the ſame cours with Benoſter fro Tuſcarde to Donsmere hede it flowith by the ſee coſt weſt ſouth weſt and eſt north eſt, But in the updraughtis it dooth not ſoo, fro tuſcarde to the redebank it is half tide undir Rothir. Fro ſaltais to tuſcarde the cours is eſt and weſt, fro the tuſcarde to the hede of the ſkarres for to go clene of all the gronde betwene tuſcarde and Dalcay the cours is north eſt and ſouth ſouthweſt, fro the Skarris unto Arglas the cours is north and ſouth, Fro Arglas ye ſhall go with Capman eylond ſouth ſoutheſt and north northweſt but and ye be bounde to Capman ylonde ye ſhall go north and by weſt, for cauſe of ij Rokkes that lien in the wey. And yif ye be bounde ſouth warde ye ſhall go ſouth eſt and by ſouth. Fro Capman ylonde to the forlonde of Welnerferth ye ſhall goo north northeſt and ſouth ſouthweſt, fro the forlonde of Wolnderfrith to beneſtore ſouth ſoutheſt and north northweſt it flowith on the coſte betwene tuſcarde and beneford, ſouth ſoutheſt and north northweſt, betwene Capman Ilande and Donblak. And by ſouth Arglas there goth quarter tide undir Rothir Capman ylonde and the Ile of Man the ſouthende lieth ſouth and by eſt northweſt. And by weſt the Ilande of Man and Arglas Eſt north eſt and weſt ſouth weſt, the Ile of Man and Lambey Ilande north eſt and ſouth weſt, the Holbe and the Holy hede eſt and weſt Lambay and tha Ramsair north and ſouth, the chirch of Wiklowe and the Ransires ſouth ſoutheſt. but a man that ridith in the Rode of Wiklowe muſt go oute of the chirch of Wiklowe ſouth eſt

and northwest, Tuscarde and the Ransere est and west, the toure of Watirford and gresholme west and be north est and be south. All that see goth half tide betwene the smale and Skidwhalles and the bersays. And it flowith est and west on the mayne londe and at at¹ the Ramseir north and south the stremys renne in the sonde and be owten the Bisshoppis and his clerkis north northwest and south south est, sculke holme and the sonde of Ramseirs north and south And beware the Rok men callith Sampson for he lieth at the south point at seint Davy side. And kepe more nere the Ilonde than the mayne londe till ye be passid the point and thorowe the sande, than go north till ye come at a nothir Rok. And for cause of that Rok ye must go north and by west or els north and by est for north is even with the Rok. And the name of the Rok is called the Kep', and he lieth undir the watir but it brekith upon hym And the breche shewith, And than your cours is north northest for to go with barseis stremys, and seint Davies londe northest and southwest. And so go your cours north northest and south south west till ye come to Ire north west upon Scotlande the Holy Hede and the Ile of man north and by est south and be west. And yif ye go to Chestir ye shall go fro the scarris till ye come anens the Castell of Rotlonde your cours is west southwest and est northest. And take your saught on the mayne londe of Wales Rotlonde and the Redebank in Chestre watir north and South.²

Obyn oo grounde there is wose and sonde togidir and it is bein xij. or xiiij. fadome or xvj. fadome depe. Upon opertus Mamoschaunt there is stynkyng wose and xij fadome depe. opon opertus antiage there is blake sande opon o the taile of ars is xxiiijth or xxvj. fadome depe there is grete grey sonde and smale blake stonys and grete whit shellis among upon of use there is l. or lx. fadome depe wosy sonde. Open

¹ *Sic.* "at" repeated.

² Here a small spacé is left blank in the MS.

one Liere there is stremy grounde and white shellis. upon o belille there is in lx. fadome or lxx. smale diale sonde Obyn of Penmarke there is in l. fadome blak wose Obyn the same in lx. fadome there is sandy wose and blak fischey stonys among Obyn of Huschaunt in l. or lx. fadome there is redd sande and blak stonys and white shellis among betwene Cille and Huschant there is grete stremy grounde with white shellis among withoute Cille west south west of hym the grounde is Rede sonde and white shellis amonge, between Cille and Lesarde the grounde is white sonde and white shellis shellis¹ Among Obyn Lesarde is grete stone as it were benys and it is raggid stoon Obyn of Dudman in xl fadome there is rede sande and whit shellis and small blak stonys amonge Opon oporte londe there is feir white sande and xxiiij^{ti}. fadome with Rede shellis therein, And in xiiij. or xvj. fadome there is rokky grounde and in sunplace there is feir cley grounde Opon a Wiet there is fere hard platmer grounde. And the faire way in xxx^{ti}. fadome there is white chalky grounde Obyn o bechefe there is sande and gravell to gidir in xx^{ti}. fadome depe. Here be the groundis of Inglonde bretayne and Cille. And ye come oute of Spayne. And ye bee at capfenister go your cours north northest. And ye gesse you ij. parties ovir the see and be bounde into sebarne ye must north and by est till ye come into Sowdyng, And yif ye have an C. fadome depe or els ^{xx}iiij.x. than ye shall go north in till the sonde ayen in lxxij. fadome in feir grey sonde And that is the Rigge that lieth betwene clere and Cille than go north till ye come into sowdyng of woyse. and than go your cours est north est or els est and by north and ye shall not faile much of Stepilhorde he risith all rounde as it were a Coppid hille. And yif ye be three parties ovir the see and ye be bounde into the narowe see and ye go north northest and by north till ye come into sowdyng of an hun-

¹ So in MS., repeated.

drith fadom depe than go your cours north est till ye come into ^{xx}iiij fadome depe. And yif it be stremy grounde it is betwene Huschaunt and cille in the entry in the Chanell of Flaundes. And so go your cours till ye have lx. fadome depe. than go est northest along the see, etc.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS TO GLOSSARY.

“ Gentyll maryners on a bonne vyage,
Hoyce vp the sayle, and let God stere
In ye bonaventure making your passage.
It is ful see the wether fayre and clere,
The nepe tydes shall you nothing dere,
A see bord mates S. George to borow,
Mary and John, ye shal not nede to fere,
But with this boke to go safe thorow.”

(*The Rutter of the Sea—Prologue.*)

THE curious treatise printed in the foregoing pages came into the possession of the Hakluyt Society in 1880, through Mr. Gairdner, of the Public Record Office, who had it transcribed for the Camden Society. Finding its interest, however, to be purely geographical, and therefore more suitable for a Society like ours, he transferred it, together with his prefatory remarks, to my predecessor, Mr. Clements Markham. The printed sheets have been lying by ever since, waiting an opportunity of incorporating them with some other kindred work. Such an opportunity has at last been afforded by the issue of the present volume. But in order to make these old sailing directions intelligible to our readers it was obvious that some kind of a commentary was necessary. This I have attempted in the accompanying glossary, and have added a map on which the names of places are marked in their old and modern form.

In identifying the names of places, the following works have been consulted: *The Lighting Colonne, or Sea Mirrour*, by Peter Goos, printed at Amsterdam in 1658; *The English Coasting Pilot, or Sea Mirrour*, by Casparus Lootsman (*i.e.*, Caspar the Pilot), also published at Amsterdam in 1693; Seller's *Coasting and English Pilots* (1670-1680); Grenville Collins' *Coasting Pilot*, 1693; *A Description and Platte of the Seacoast*, author unknown, printed in 1653; Ortelius' *Atlas*, 1570; Saxton's *Atlas*, 1579; Imray's *Sailing Directions*, Norie's *Sailing Directions*, revised by

Hobbs ; Burat's *Côtes de France* ; Camden's *Britannia* ; and the *English and French Admiralty Charts*.

Many of the names appeared, at first sight, hopelessly difficult, and it was only after patient investigation and research that their meaning became clear—for who would suspect that “Leyrnes” referred to the well-known town of Wainfleet, or that “the Shelde” was no other than the now fashionable sea-bathing place of Cromer ; that “Whitvies”, “the Spone”, and “Wolveshorde” were respectively Whitby, the Spurnhead, and Dunnose Point ? Passing to the other side of the English Channel, or the Channel of Flanders, as it was then called, we find such names as “the Hagge” for Cape La Hague, “Hoggis” for Cape La Hougue, “Berfletnes” for Cape Barfleur, and many other curiosities. Turning to obsolete terms, “Undir Rothir” occurs several times, and always with reference to tides. We have, “At the Shelde (*i.e.*, Cromer), it floweth on the londe westnorthwest and half streme (stream) *undir Rothir* by the londe till ye come to Winterbornes (*i.e.*, Winterton ness)”; and again, “from Wyntirburnes till ye coome to Cukle rode (Kirkley road) it flowith on the londe northwest and quarter tide and half quarter *undir Rothir*.” So, again, in the Downs we are told it goeth “half tide *undir Rothir*”.

This expression “under Rothir” presented considerable difficulty. The Dictionaries threw no light upon it, but rather led me off the scent by giving “Rothir”, an old form of “rudder”; and many were my attempts to account for the tide running differently under the rudder from what it did under any other part of the ship.

At the British Museum Library, however, I came upon a little book entitled *The Rutter of the see with the hauens rodes, soundynges, kennynges, wyndes, flodes and ebbes, daungers and coastes of dyuers regions, with the lawes of the yle Auleron and the iudgements of the see, with a Rutter of the Northe added to the same*. The first part of this work is a translation by Robert Copland, a pupil of the famous Caxton, of a French *routier* (Angl. rutter). The last part, compiled by Richard Prowde in 1541, is a reproduction of our “Sailing Directions”, breaking off at Dartmouth. No clue is given as to the true authorship of the treatise by the compiler,

who merely associates his own name with it. I am inclined, however, to attribute its origin to Clement Paston of Oxnead, Norfolk, a great navigator in the time of Henry VIII. He was fourth son of Sir William Paston, and distinguished himself in the wars of that period.

On comparing this printed version with our transcript I find the words "Undir Rothir" rendered "under other"; and in William Bourne's *Regiment of the Sea*, a sixteenth century treatise on navigation, directions as to tides are also followed by the words "under the other". Thus we are told (leaf 14, back), that "from Fairely to Be(a)chy (Head) it runneth quarter tide *under other*"; and on leaf 15, "It floweth all alongst the coast of Flanders from the Wildings to Calys (Calais), a south and by East moone; and so runneth halfe tide *under the other*."

The meaning of "under Rothir" now becomes clear, for the late Sir George Airy, in his treatise on "Tides and Waves" in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, says that the tides in the English Channel claim notice as having been the subject of careful examination by many persons, English and French. It appears that in the upper part of the Channel the water flows up the Channel nearly three hours after high water and runs down nearly three hours after low water. This continuance of the current after high water, if it last three hours, is called by sailors "tide and half tide"; if it last one hour and a half, it is called "tide and quarter tide". It is obvious that the tidal currents are then flowing in opposite directions, one under the other, and thus we have a satisfactory explanation of the term "under Rothir", without following up the intricate subject of tides any further. (Cf. *Manual of Tides and Tidal Currents*, by the Rev. S. Haughton.)

The identification of Cromer with "the Shelde" of our MS. was another difficulty, for although the names occur together in two old "Sailing Directions" translated from the Dutch, in one marked on a map as "Dager and *Schild*" on the coast, a little to the north-west of Cromer, in the other it occurs in the text as follows: "From the poynt of Cromer or *Schild* to the Tessel (*i.e.*, Texel) the course is East"—yet in none of the English charts, maps, or coasting pilots does the name Shelde or Shild appear near or with

reference to Cromer, nor from inquiries made on the spot could I learn of any such name having been connected with the place. Possibly "Dager and Schild" may have something to do with the "Dogger bank", and Dutch navigators in those times may have shaped their course from a point a little above Cromer in order to pass safely between that dangerous shoal and Well Bank to the south of it in crossing to Holland. However this may be, the fact remains proved that "the Shelde" of our MS. is identical with Cromer, a place of some maritime importance up to the middle of the 16th century. (Cf. *History of Norfolk*, by W. B. Rye, p. 250.)

With regard to another identification, "Ile of Arundele", I have endeavoured to show how Arundel might have been in early times an island. On referring, however, to Richard Prowde's version, I find that he has "Hiland (High land) of Arundel" in the same passage. This of course throws quite a different light on the words. It may easily be imagined that, through ignorance or carelessness of the transcriber, "Hiland" may have become changed into "Iland", and this again into "Ile". I have, however, allowed my glossary note to stand, so that the reader may decide the point for himself.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, kind advice and suggestions received from Dr. Richard Garnett of the British Museum, and from Admiral Brine.

E. DELMAR MORGAN.

GLOSSARY.

Abbotysbury—Abbotsbury, on the coast of Dorsetshire.

Ackiles, The—Achil Head, on Achill Island, off the coast of Mayo.

Anens—Against, opposite.

Antiage, pertus—Pertuis d'Antioche, the passage between Ile de Ré and Ile d'Oleron, leading to Rochelle. The passage takes its name from some rocky banks called the "Antioches".

Arglas—Ardglass, east coast of Ireland, a few miles above St. John's Point.

Ars, Taile of—Pointe d'Arseaux, now called St. Martin's Bank, extending eastward from Ile de Ré to the middle of the channel leading to Rochelle. Ars steeple was one of the marks for the navigation of these waters.

Arundele, Ile of—Old charts represent Arundel on a peninsula, with its promontory stretching far out seaward, and the wide estuaries of two rivers, the Arun and Adur, on either side. This probably explains the term "Isle of Arundel". "We must bear in mind", says a writer in the *Sussex Archæological Collections* (vol. xi, 93), "that the whole of the levels of the river Arun were covered by water every tide, and not confined to a narrow channel as now, and that to facilitate a passage through this valley without interruption at all times a causeway was thrown up its whole width. . . ." Arundel itself, the *ad Decimum Lapidem* of the Romans, was originally a British town, with the river on one side, a marshy and wooded ravine on the other, and a *fosse* and *vallum* traversing the neck of land between the two. Arundel, now some distance inland, was a seaport, and is spoken of as "eminent for building ships", the forests in the vicinity supplying the material. (*but see* Introductory Remarks.)

Ayen—Again.

Baïou and Vaïon—Bayonne, at the confluence of the rivers Adour and Nieve, in lat. 43° 29' 15" N., and long. 1° 28' 17" W. from Greenwich. It contains 70,000 inhabitants, and is the chief town in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Baspalis (Ile de Bas)—An island off the north coast of Brittany; the tide here rises and falls nearly thirty feet, covering half the island at flood. Hence its name of "Low Island".

Be like and Be life—The island of Belle Ile, between 9 and 10 miles long and 3 or 4 miles broad. This island is lofty and steep, spacious and fertile, and its deeply indented coast affords shelter and anchorage to navigators. Its name therefore is appropriate.

Benoster—Probably Benmore, or Fair Head, north-east coast of Ireland.

- Benys**, *i.e.*, beans—In old sailing directions we find "Great rough stones as big as beans".
- Be owten**—Without, in the sense of outside.
- Berfletnes**—Cape Barfleur.
- Berlinge and Birlingis**—The Burlings rocks, off the coast of Portugal, in lat. $39^{\circ} 25' N.$, long. $9^{\circ} 28' W.$
- Bersays and Barseis**—Barsey, or Bardsey Island, off the coast of Carnarvon, 70 miles N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. from the Small's lighthouse, and 20 leagues E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from the Tuskar rock. A channel $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide separates Bardsey Island from the mainland.
- Berwik**—Berwick, a fortified town on the Tweed, one of the principal sea-ports in Scotland in the 12th century. In 1482 it came finally into the possession of England.
- Bery land**—Berry Head, on the south side of the entrance to Torbay.
- Birth**—Berth, "a litill birth" would, in sailors' parlance, mean a wide distance.
- Bisshoppis and his Clerkis**—The Bishop and his clerks, a number of dangerous rocks lying N.W. of Ramsey Island, off the coast of Wales.
- Blake shore, The**—Terre Negre, on the south shore of the entrance of the Gironde; a fixed light now stands here.
- Blaskay, The sowde of**—Basket Sound, west coast of Ireland.
- Bokowe**—From the Italian *bocca*, mouth or estuary of a river.
- Borngh**—*i.e.*, borough or town.
- Bradreth, The**—Brest Sound.
- Brakis, The**—The Brake sand, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, between the North Foreland and the Downs. This shoal is marked by three buoys, north, middle, and south Brake, known collectively as "the Brakes".
- Breche**—Breach, in the sense of breakers.
- Bretayne**—Brittany.
- Briggewatir**—Bridgewater, in the Bristol Channel.
- Bycheffe and Bechif**—Beachy Head, the remarkable headland with its high chalk cliff, $9\frac{1}{2}$ leagues W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. from Dungeness.
- By in**—Within.
- Calday**—Caldy Island, north of the entrance to the Bristol Channel.
- Caleis Maly and Calus**—Cadiz.
- Cap' finistre and fenister**—Cape Finisterre.
- Capman eylond**—Copeland or Copland Island, 2 miles N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from Donaghadee, east coast of Ireland.
- Castillion**—On the south or Médoc shore of the Garonne, the modern Castelnau.
- Chakkeshorde**—Probably Chichester (also called in old sailing directions Chaikeshord); the termination "horde" is merely the German "ord", modern German "ort", a place.
- Chestir**—Chester.
- Cille**—The Scilly Isles.
- Civell, River of**—River of Seville, or Guadalquivir.
- Clene**—Clean, *i.e.*, clear.

- Clere**—Cape Clear, the southernmost point of Ireland.
- Columnsonde**—The Culver sand, a dangerous and extensive flat to the northward of Bridgewater; a narrow ridge of this sand dries for the extent of 3 miles, with long spits at each end.
- Connothe and Conney, The Stakis of**—The Stags of Connaught, some rocks off Broadhaven Bay, county Mayo, west coast of Ireland.
- Coppid**—Topped, in the sense of overhanging masses of rock, from “Cope”, whence our word “coping”, *e.g.*, coping brick.
- Cornelande**—Cornwall, the horn-shaped land; the ancient name for this county being *Kernou* or *Kerniw*, the Horn, from its projecting promontories.
- Coste**—Coast.
- Cukle rode**—Cockle Gat, the passage forming the entrance into Yarmouth Roads, and now called Nelson’s Gat. A light vessel is moored here.
- Dalcay**—Dalkey Island, south of Kingstown, east coast of Ireland.
- Dengenes**—Dungeness, also written in old sailing directions “Dongie Nesse.”
- Depe**—Dieppe.
- Dertmouth**—Dartmouth.
- Dial sonde**—Fine sand, suitable for hour-glasses.
- Downys, The**—The Downs.
- Donblak**—Dundalk Bay, county Louth, east coast of Ireland.
- Donsmares hede and Donsmere hede**—Dunmore Head, north coast of Ireland.
- Dudman**—Deadman Head, east of Veryon Bay, Cornwall.
- Eleron, The**—Ile d’Oleron, off the coast of the Charente, opposite the entrance to Rochefort. Oleron was also known for its laws, a body of rules for the guidance of maritime cases. These were translated into English and published about 1540. (*See* Introductory Remarks.)
- Estermare cours(e)**—*i.e.*, the course for sailing to the North Sea and coast of Holland.
- Ever and euer**—For “every”.
- Fan**—Probably for vane or weathercock.
- Feir and Fere**—For “fair”.
- Fenyn Ilonde**—Ferne or Farne Island, the largest of a group of rocky islets E. by S. 2 miles from Bambrough Castle.
- Flaunders, Chanell of**—The English Channel.
- Flode, On**—Floodtide.
- Fontenes, Forlande of**—Point, or Bec, du Raz, on the coast of Brittany. On its highest part stands a lighthouse, which may be seen in fine weather at a distance of six leagues. The Abbey of Fontenay is mentioned in Exchequer Rolls of the 14th century.
- Forne, The**—The Four, or Oven, a remarkable black rock never covered, about a mile from the north-west point of Brittany, and ten miles from Ushant lighthouse. The Passage du Four, between Ushant and the mainland, takes its name from the rock.
- Garnesey**—The Island of Guernsey.

- Geronde**—The Gironde, or Garonne, the river of Bordeaux. Many towns and villages are situated on its banks, such as Pauillac, Blaye. But its navigation is so dangerous that vessels are advised not to enter it by night and in thick weather.
- Gesse, Till the (ye), i.e., till ye guess.**
- Glas or two, A**—Evidently referring to the hour-glass, an important accessory in navigation up to a recent period. Clocks and watches were in use in the 15th century, or earlier on shore, but it is uncertain when they were first used at sea.
- Godewyn**—Goodwin.
- Gold stonys**—Gold Stone, a dangerous rock, rather more than a mile E.S.E. from Holy Island Castle. It is very small, and visible at low water. In old sailing directions “the Plough”, another sunken rock near it, was generally included in the term “Gold stonys”.
- Grene bank**—Probably the Isle of Grain, at the mouth of the Medway.
- Grey, The**—Probably St. Michael’s Mount. The Cornish name for this isolated rock in Mount’s Bay, was *Caraclouse* or *Carey Course*, the Gray or Hoary Rock; and Camden says the inhabitants called it so.
- Gresholme**—Gresholm or Grassholm Island, south of St. David’s Head, South Wales, and usually the first land seen on coming towards Milford Haven from the westward.
- Gulf, The**—A rock S.S.W. from the Land’s End, and 5 leagues E. from Scilly, marked in modern charts as “the Wolf”.
- Hagge, The**—Cape La Hague, the headland of Normandy, opposite the Island of Alderney. It forms the north-west extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, in the department of La Manche.
- Hastyngis**—Hastings.
- Hay wode**—Hyant wood, one of the marks for sailing into Stoke’s Bay. Havant, on the coast of Hampshire, possibly takes its name from it.
- Hedelonde, The**—Flamborough Head, the well-known promontory on the Yorkshire coast.
- Hidre stonys**—Hidden stones, in the sense of sunk rocks; possibly our word “eddy” is derived from this old form of “hidðen”.
- Hildirnes**—Probably Cape Grisnez, on the French coast, formerly known as Whiteness and Blackness.
- Hinderforde, Holde hede of**—The old Head of Kinsale, south coast of Ireland.
- Hoggis, Chapell of**—Cape La Hogue or La Hougue, on the coast of Normandy, with Capelle Road a little to the south of it. Here, in 1692, the French fleet was defeated and almost destroyed by the combined English and Dutch fleets.
- Holbe, The**—Probably Bantry Bay.
- Holdernes**—Holderness, the low-lying south-east corner of the East Riding of Yorkshire, terminated at the extreme point by Spurn Head.
- Holmes, The**—The Holms, a large sandy flat at the entrance into Yarmouth Roads.

- Holmys, The**—The Holms, two small islands lying some distance apart, but nearly in the middle of the Bristol Channel. The southernmost of the two is called Steep Holm; the other, about 2 miles from it N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., is Flat Holm.
- Holmys hede**—The head of Holm Sand, off Lowestoft.
- Holy hede**—Holyhead.
- Horseshoo, The**—The Horse-bank and Horse-shoe Hole, an anchoring ground between the Nore and North Foreland.
- Horshoo, The**—Probably a bank of sand at the mouth of the Gironde. The two banks which front the river are now called *La Mauvaise* and *La Cuivre*.
- Houndclif fote**—Huntley Foot, marked Huntcliff Foot on seventeenth century charts.
- Hushaunt.** (*See Uschante.*)
- Ilonde, The**—Holy Island, or Lindisfarne, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the mainland. The course and distance from Bambrough Castle to the south point of Holy Island are N. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
- Ire**—Point of Air, S.E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E., distant 19 miles from Great Orme's Head, at the entrance to the river Dee; or, more probably, Point of Ayr, the northernmost point of the Isle of Man.
- Iron groundis**—Probably referring to the iron-bound rocky coast south of the Bristol Channel, extending for 24 miles eastward from Ilfracombe.
- It flows tide and half-tide**—According to the *Seaman's Grammar*, this means that it will be high water sooner by three hours at the shore than in the offing. (*See* Introductory Remarks.)
- Kep', The**—Probably a rock, "the Keep"; according to our text, its position would be due north from St. David's Head.
- Kidwall.** (*See Skidwale.*)
- Knak, in the Kentissh Sea, The**—The Kentish Knock, a dangerous and extensive shoal, about 19 miles N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the North Foreland lighthouse. Its length is about 7 miles, and its broadest part 2 miles.
- Kirkleholmys**—Kirkley Holms, off Lowestoft.
- Kyngrode**—King Road, between Portishead and Bristol.
- Lambey Ilonde**—Lambay Island, county Meath, off the east coast of Ireland, 7 miles from Howth Head. The name is probably from lamb, the animal.
- Langas, The**—Probably the Tour de la Lande, a leading mark for entering the Morlaix river from Ile de Bas.
- Lang shippis and Long shippis**—The Long ships, a group of rocks lying about 3 miles N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the south-east point of Land's End; a lighthouse now stands on the highest of them.
- Lewe, The**—Loop Head, west coast of Ireland, north of the Shannon.
- Leyrnes and Leirnes**—Winfleet or Wainfleet, on the coast of Lincolnshire. In seventeenth century sailing directions this place is referred to as Legerness and Lagerness.
- Liere**—Leyre, river and bay in Côte de Landes.
- Ligge**—A low-lying spit of land.

- Limber and Urry**—The Leman and Ower, two dangerous shoals lying off the coast between Foulness and Flamborough Head. These shoals are buoyed, and a light vessel is moored between them.
- Lisart and Lisard**—Lizard Point, the southmost part of England, a bold-looking land, seen in clear weather 20 miles off.
- Londay**—Lundy Island, off the entrance to the Bristol Channel.
- Londes end of Irlande**—Ireland's north point, near Malin Head.
- Londis ende**—Land's End, the westmost part of England.
- Longbors and Langborde**—Probably a shoal in the Bristol Channel.
- Long Sande**—A shoal $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, off the mouth of the Thames.
- Loswill**—Lough Swilly, north coast of Ireland.
- Macheschaco**—Cape Machichaco, on the north coast of Spain, now marked by a lighthouse.
- Mamoschant, Pertus**—Pertuis Maumusson, the south passage between Ile d'Oleron and the Charente; a dangerous channel, little known except to the natives.
- Marrok, Straits of**—The Straits of Gibraltar.
- Maylaunde**—Mainland.
- Merkis**—Marks, *i.e.*, leading marks used in navigation.
- Mews nesse**—Mizan Head, south-west coast of Ireland.
- Milforde and Mylford**—Milford haven.
- Mydill**—Middle.
- Naisse and Nasse**—The Naze or headland of Essex, south of Harwich.
- Nedles**—The Needles rocks and point at the west end of the Isle of Wight.
- Ne nere**—Nor nearer. Cf. the use of *ne* for *nor* in "The Childe of Bristow", an early poem, published in the *Camden Miscellany*, vol. iv.
- Odierne, The way of**—Audierne or Hodierne Bay, is a slight indentation of the coast between Fontenay, Raz de Sein, and Penmark Point. The harbour of Andierne is tidal, and can only be entered at high water.
- Open of, opyn on, and opyn ou**—On, upon.
- Opertus**—The letter *o* stands for the preposition "on", the remainder of the word, sometimes spelt "porthus", is an Anglicised form of the French *pertuis*, a narrow passage between an island and the mainland, as in Pertuis d'Antioche, Pertuis Maumusson. The word is derived from the Latin *pertusus*, participle of *pertundere*, to pierce, from *per* and *tundere*, and is distinct from the Lat. *portus*, whence our "port" and the Celtic "porth".
- Oporte lande**—*O*, the first letter, is the preposition "on", the remainder being Portland in Dorset.
- Ortingere**—Cape Ortegál, in lat. $43^{\circ} 46' 30''$ and long. $7^{\circ} 48' 15''$ W. from Greenwich. A watch-tower is built on the summit of the cape, affording a good mark to vessels making the land.
- Orwell haven**—The harbour of Harwich, formed by the junction of the Stour and the Orwell.
- Orwell waynys**—Orwell wains or wands, at the entrance to Harwich.
- Pekelerre**—Picquelier Island, off the promontory of Armentier, in Poitou.

- Pele hede, The**—The Pole head, at the entrance of the Gironde, or river of Bordeaux. A lighthouse built on a rock called the tower of Cordouan, stands nearly midway of the entrance, and has long been esteemed the most elegant structure of the kind in Europe.
- Pelis and Pelis of Amians**—Ile du Pilier, a small island off Point de l'Herbaudière, the northwesternmost point of Noirmoutier Island.
- Penmarke**—Pointe de Penmarch, or Penmark Point, with two groups of dangerous rocks lying off it, known respectively as "Wester Penmarcks" and "Easter Penmarcks", off the coast of Finisterre.
- Piper, The**—A sandbank in the mouth of the Garonne.
- Platmer**—Flat, from the French "plat".
- Polketh**—Polkerris Bay.
- Portishede**—Portishead, near the mouth of the Avon.
- Portlonde, Bill at**—Portland Bill, a rocky peninsula projecting from the shore of Dorsetshire, 17 miles west-south-west of St. Alban's Head, and in appearance resembling the beak of a bird, whence its name.
- People hope**—Probably Hope Nose, on the north side of Torbay. *Popple*, in the Hampshire dialect, is a pebble.
- Poullis, The**—Probably the rocky islands which stud the west coast of France, between Poolquain and the mouth of the Loire.
- Rabyn, The legge of**—Rathlin Island, north-east coast of Ireland.
- Ram hede**—Ramehead, the west point of Plymouth Sound.
- Ramsair, The, and Ransires**—Ramsey Island, off St. David's Head.
- Ranseynes, The sounde of**—Ramsey Sound, between the island of this name and St. David's Head.
- Raynoldis stone**—Rundle or Runnell stone, a small rock between Mount's Bay and the Land's End, a most dangerous obstacle to navigation. This rock, about 4 yards long and 2 broad, is dry at low water, and covered before half-flood. In a curious account, published in 1590, of the voyage of one Richard Ferris, a Queen's messenger, in a wherry-boat from London to Bristol, the author relates how a pirate lay in wait for him near a rock called "Raynalde stones", and how he managed to escape him by passing on the inner side of the said rock, where, he says, "we went through very pleasantly". (See *Illustrations of Early English Popular Literature*, edited by Collier, vol. ii.)
- Rede bank**—The Red Bank—(1) a shoal in Chester water; (2) a shoal off the south-east coast of Ireland.
- Rere it, i.e.**, raise anchor.
- Re sande**—Red sand shoal off the Norfolk coast.
- Rigge, The**—The Ridge, a rocky ledge at the entrance to Harwich.
- Rokesnes**—Cape Rokeine, the westernmost part of the Island of Guernsey. Rockain Castle stood here. The bay of the same name presents, says Ansted, a bristling array of rocks stretching out seawards more than two miles, and terminating on the south with the Hanois rocks.
- Rokkes Seynter, The**—Capo da Roca, on the coast of Portugal, in old works called Cape of Rocksemper and Roxent. Mt. Cintra is immediately to the east of it.

- Rokkis, The**—Probably the Cliff-foot rocks at the entrance to Harwich harbour, or the West rocks, another group between Court and Long Sand.
- Romney, The stakis of**—The Stags of Aranmore, rocks off the coast of Donegal.
- Rothir**—An obsolete form of “rudder”. “Rother-nails”, with shipwrights, are nails with full heads, used to fasten the rudder-irons of ships. (*See* Introductory Remarks.)
- Rotlande, Castell of**—Rudland or Rhydland Castle, on the Clwyn or Clwyd, falling into Chester water. The old castle is now a mere shell of red sandstone. It was near Rhydlan that the Welsh, under Caradoc, were defeated by the Saxons under Offa, King of Mercia.
- Saine, The**—Ile de Sein, or Saint, the largest of a long cluster of islands, rocks, and dangers, which lie in a W.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ westerly direction from the Bec du Raz, and are known as the Chaussée de Sein; the island is flat in appearance and low; its inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. A lighthouse has lately been erected on the northern point of Ile de Sein.
- Saltais**—The Saltees, a group of islands and rocks off the south coast of Ireland, some above and others below water at ebb tide. A light-vessel is stationed here.
- Sampson**—Probably a rock south of St. David’s Head.
- Sandwiche**—One of the Cinque Ports, and a principal harbour in this part of Kent, ranking next to Hastings in precedence. In the earliest extant sea-song descriptive of a pilgrim’s voyage we find—
- “For when they have take the see,
At Sandwyche or at Wynchelsea,
At Bristow, or where that hit bee,
Their herts begyn to fayle.”
- (*Early English Ballads*, printed for the Percy Society.)
- Saught**—Meaning peace, quiet; the expression “take your saught” would therefore mean “take your rest”, the perils of the voyage being over.
- Scarris, The**—The island and rocks called the Skerries lie about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Carmel Point, Isle of Anglesey.
- Sculke holme**—Skokham, a rocky island 4 miles north-west from St. Ann’s Point.
- Sebarne**—The river Severn, or Bristol Channel.
- Seint Andrews**—Santander, the best harbour on the north coast of Spain, eastward of Cape Ortegual.
- Seint Davy Side**—St. David’s Head.
- Seint Elenes**—St. Helen’s, the easternmost point of the Isle of Wight. St. Helen’s, though an inconsiderable place, gives it name to a spacious road in which men-of-war lie. Hassell, in his *Tour of the Isle of Wight*, says there is a large farm in the parish called the Priory, it having been a cell to an abbey of Cluniac monks in Normandy.
- St. Hosies**—Abbey of St. Osyth’s, on the coast of Essex, not far from Colchester. According to Camden, the Abbey was so named after the virgin of royal birth, who was stabbed to death here by Danish pirates.

- Seint Maluys**—St. Malo, in Brittany. The town stands on a small island, which it completely covers, and is joined by a causeway with the mainland. The harbour is one of the best in this part of France.
- Seint Margaret Steyers**—Old stairs near St. Margaret.
- Seint Marie**—Cape Santa Maria, on the south coast of Portugal.
- Seint Mary Sande of Cille**—St. Mary, the largest of the Scilly Isles. The sound, not sand, as in text, is the best and safest passage into St. Mary's Road.
- Seint Matthyus and Seynt Matheus**—Channel of the passage du Four (*q. v.*), between Ile de Sein and Pointe St. Matthieu on the mainland, at the entrance of the Bay of Brest.
- Seint Sebastians**—Port San Sebastian, easily discovered by its castle of La Mota, situate on the Mount Orgullo, and its old lighthouse. These are distant from each other about a mile, and may be seen at the distance of 8 or 10 leagues. The town of St. Sebastian is the capital of the district of Guipuscoa, in the province of Biscay.
- Seint Thomas forlande**—St. Thomas's Head, 1½ mile from Weston Head, Bristol Channel.
- Seint Tony**—Santona, the town and port on the coast of Spain. The hill of Santona, on the northern side of the port, is a good landmark.
- Seint Vincent**—Cape St. Vincent, the south-west point of Portugal.
- Seke up, i. e., fetch**, a word used nautically in the sense of to reach, or arrive at.
- Seven Stonys**—The Seven Stones, a cluster of rocks off the Land's End.
- Seyn hede, The**—The headland forming the entrance to the Seine, near Havre.
- Shelde, The**—Cromer, the well-known watering-place on the coast of Norfolk (*see* Introductory Remarks). "Sheld", derived from "shell", in the Suffolk dialect meant pied, of two colours, variegated; hence sheld-apple and sheldrake, a beautifully coloured duck. It is possible that the word may have been applied to Cromer on account of the variegated colour of its sands. Cf. Moor's *Suffolk Words and Phrases*.
- Shipman hede**—Shipman Head, on Bryer, one of the Scilly Isles.
- Siete of, By**—Within sight.
- Skarres and Skarris**—Skerries harbour, east coast of Ireland, in county Meath.
- Skidwhalles**—Probably Stidwall Island, in Carnarvon bay, west coast of Wales.
- Slade, The**—The Sledway, or fairway channel into Harwich from the east.
- Smal and Smale**—Smalls rocks; a cluster of low and very dangerous rocks off St. David's Head.
- Sowdyng**—Sounding.
- Sowm, Watir of**—The river Somme.
- Spetis**—Spits, banks, or sands, generally projecting from the coast. Those here referred to are probably off Shoeburyness, or Sheerness.
- Spone, The**—Spurn Head, the point of Holderness, at the mouth of the Humber. In 1677, according to Camden, a lighthouse was built here by one Mr. Justinian Angel, of London.

- Stalmay**—Scalme, now Skomer Island, south of St. Bride's Bay.
- Stepilhorde**—Probably Steephill near Ventnor, "horde" being merely a termination having the sense of "place", like the German "ort".
- Steple**—Probably the steeple of St. Peter's Church, Broadstairs, one of the marks for clearing the Goodwin Sands.
- Stert, The**—Start point (from the Anglo-Saxon *Steort*, a tail or promontory), a rocky headland in the south of Devonshire.
- Straitis and Straites, The**—See **Marrok**.
- Stremes of flode**—Strong tidal currents; the allusion in our text is probably to the well-known *Bore* in the Bristol Channel.
- Strotarde**—Struysaert, on the coast of Normandy, north of Havre.
- Talamont**—Talmont bank forms the eastern side of the channel leading up the Garonne.
- Temesse**—The Thames.
- Tenet**—Isle of Thanet.
- Thursday**—Durseley Head on Dursey island, north-west from Mizan Head.
- Tilmouth**—Tynemouth Haven, at the mouth of the Tyne.
- To gidre and to gidir**—Together. "Togidir", with the same meaning, occurs in Lydgate's poems.
- Torre, Ilonde of**—Tory Island, off the north-west coast of Ireland.
- Turning wynde and flowing wynd**—A ship is said to be "turning" or beating to windward with a head wind, a "turning wind" would, therefore, be contrary to the course to be sailed; a "flowing wind" would be abeam when a ship could sail with a flowing sheet.
- Tuskarde**—The Tuskar, a remarkably high rock, 20 feet above water at high tide, lying E.S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Carnsore point, and 43 leagues N. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. from the Longships lighthouse.
- Udraughtis**—Probably the same as "Indraughts", a term applied to the action of tidal currents in bights and bays along the coast. "Indraught" applying to the set of the flood tide, "outset" to the ebb.
- Ushante**—The Island of Ushant, or Ouessant, 10 miles off the N.W. coast of France, in the department of Finisterre. The shores are steep, craggy, and surrounded by rocks.
- Use**—Ile d'Yeu bears from the Ile du Pilier S.S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., and is 19 miles distant from the Four lighthouse S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 37 miles, and from Belle Ile S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant 45 miles. The island is 5 miles long and 2 miles broad, and has an extent of 77 square miles. The town of Port Breton and a fort are on its northern side.
- Vaion**—See **Baion**.
- Vamborough**—Bambrough Castle, on the coast of Northumberland, standing on a rocky foundation of considerable elevation.
- "Thy tower, proud Bamborough, marked they there,
King Ida's castle, huge and square,
From its tall rock look grimly down,
And on the swelling ocean frown."
(Marmion, Canto ii.)

- Vas Glenaunt**—Iles de Glenant, or the Glenan Ilands, a cluster of small islands, surrounded by rocks both above and under water, some extending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the main body. The navigation of these islands is beset by dangers, and the warning in our text amply justified. The Iles de Glenant, also known as the East Penmark Islands (*q. v.*), are off the coast of Finisterre.
- Velafade, Toure of**—The old Head of Kinsale was also known as Cape de Velho. On it stood a ruined castle with three towers, the centremost of these being a good landmark. A lighthouse, seen for a distance of 23 nautical miles at sea, now stands here. The bearings, however (north and south with Waterford), given in the text are incorrect.
- Wasse groundis, The**—Watchett, on the south shore of the Bristol Channel. The approach to this place is obstructed by a shaft of rocks and beds of rolling stones.
- Watir forde, Toure of**—The high, white tower east of Waterford haven, since replaced by the Hook lighthouse, visible at sea for a great distance.
- Waymouth**—Weymouth.
- Welbank**—The Well, a large shoal south of the Dogger bank.
- Wiet**—Isle of Wight, anciently called Wiht.
- Weris**—The weirs or dams raised to protect Harwich harbour from the sea.
- Whitevies half**—Whitby Haven. The haven is almost dry at low water.
- Wiklowe**—Wicklow.
- Winterbornes and Wyntir burnes**—Winterton, on the coast of Norfolk, north of Yarmouth.
- Wolueshorde**—On some old charts marked “Wolveshord”, on others Wolfert’s Head, at the southern extremity of the Isle of Wight, now St. Catherine’s Point. The old name may still be traced in Woolverton, a ruined gabled manor house, said to have been built by John de Wolvert in the reign of Edward I. The *Safeguard of Sailors* (p. 41) calls the headland “Wolfer horne”.
- Wose and Woyse**—Ooze or mud.
- Yokelis, The**—Youghal, south coast of Ireland, on old charts written Yoghill.
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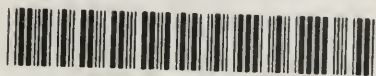
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